FREE BANKING.

At the request of an esteemed subscriber in Virginia, we give a place to the subjoined article, which, though aimed at a question of present local interest in that State, possesses a general application which may give it interest for readers elsewhere.

PROM THE BORFOLK ARGUS.

Mr. EDITOR: I look upon human exertion in the general as the effect of a desire to live without it. Sometimes we are excited by the promptings of a prurient ambition either to be truly great or merely ostentatious, and cases have been known in which a natural industry has entitled the possessors to the old motto of labor voluplas, but these are so rare as to force us to the conclusion that life is a simple struggle as to who shell do the week necessary to its preservation. Education us to the conclusion that life is a simple struggle as to who shall do the work necessary to its preservation. Education, economy, manner, and all the varieties of deception which grow and flow in that desperately wicked receptacle called the human heart, are but so many meanato achieve the great end of living easily and at the expense of other people's labor.

This epinion, or rather feeling, excifed within me a hope that one of the readiest and surest means of fortune was to be found in the new project of free banking, by which it appeared that, instead of a contingent six or seven per cent. dividend upon my bank stock under the old system, I might certainly, and without thought even, receive the six per cent. upon my

upon my bank stock under the old system, I might certainly, and without thought even, receive the six per cent. upon my stock, and in addition four, five, or six more upon the notes which the State would endorse to the amount of my deposite of stock, and which I was permitted to discount upon. I was not willing, however, to act in so important a matter upon my own suggestions, and resolved to consult a friend upon whose judgment and experience in banking I relied somewhat, and as his opinions may be sound, and may deter the thoughtless from hazardous speculations, I submit them to you for any criticism that may offer. Thus he writes to me:

the thoughtless from hazardous speculations, I submit them to you for any criticism that may offer. Thus he writes to me:

"The free bank charter is so called because any body may become a bankes, and menepoly is thus destroyed. This is true in one sense certainly, but in truth it is but a shifting of monopolies, for in either case money is the basis, and those only who have it will enjoy the monopoly, as it imports little whether I use my money to buy bank stock or State stock to be used as bank stock. This is, however, quite immaterial.

"The objects of banking are convenience and eccurity to the public and profit to the banker. If there were no banks, men would keep their gold and silver at home, and would be in constant danger of being robbed or murdered, or, what is almost as bad, in apprehension of one or the other, or both. Those who desired to borrow would lose half their time in seeking for a lender; if found, he would have either too much or too little for my purpose, and the time might not suit either of us. He might be unwilling to lend, unless I took the money at twelve months. I might not need it for more than sixty days. I might want it at once, whilst he could not advance it till some other borrower should pay him. If I desired to remit it to some distant city, to pay what I owed there, I should be compelled to carry it myself, er pay some other to carry it for me. Then again, if individuals only loaned, usury would be the indispensable consequence, as the profits on loans of small sums would at present rates be too inconsiderable to make them an object; and, again, in the daily transaction of business, the mere counting of large sums would be profitless, laborious, and in fact expensive in the time which it would require. Nor is it to be forgotten that from the inexperience and timidity of money-holders, especially fernales and fiduciaries, large sums would be hoarded, for fear of fraud and loss, and of course such hoards would be a daily loss of interest to their owners, and of inconvenience t

nience to the community.

"A bank, on the other hand, offers in general a secure and convenient place of deposite—a ready means of lending as well as of borrowing, both as to amount, time, and ease of trans-mission, and in the saving of time and trouble in these parti-culars, as well as in the settling of business transactions by checks, and in other advantages which can perhaps never be checks, and in other advantages which can perhaps never be appreciated nor anticipated until it shall be dispensed with. Such, with other details I need not specify, are the conveniences and security which the public enjoys from the banks; they have become part and parcel of the business of the world, and, in some form or other, the public will have them. "But for these benefits to the community the bankers must be paid; they must necessarily incur greater risks than individuals as they lend greater sums, and cannot be so careful in getting security as those who make small loans; besides, they give their notes payable on demand, and take the notes of others in return at sixty and ninety days, and often to a much longer time, and this payment they get in not only lending

longer time, and this payment they get in not only lending their money which costs something, but on their credit which costs nothing. Whether banking be a profitable or a losing business depends upon so many contingencies, and in its machinery is so costly, that the wise men of our country have not esteemed it an especial privilege, and, in fact, the history of banking shows that fools have lost more than the wise by the system. At any rate, the latter will proceed very cautiously before they subject their capital to possible profits and certain perils; and now I come to the answer to your

inquiry as to the free bank system.

"If, as I have urged, the profit consists in the use of its credit, then, as that credit is confined to the sum of the State stock deposited with the treasurer, it cannot hope for equal profit with the present bank, whose issues or credits may extend to five times its specie, or, if you choose, its stock or capital.

"It can receive but six per cent. on its State stock, whilst up-

on the money necessary to buy that stock the present bank, by sale of exchange, frequent loans, and anticipated interest, would perhaps make one-third more.

"I freely admit that its notes endorsed by the State would give greater security to the holders of them than the notes of the matter than the notes of the state would give greater security to the holders of them than the notes of the matter than the notes of the notes the present banks not so endorsed; and I will further admit that if all the States in the Union, and a fortiori of the world, would agree that no bank should issue any other than notes secured by the State, it would give a better paper currency than has hitherto existed, would materially advance the in terests of commerce, and to a great extent secure the publi terests of commerce, and to a great extent secure the public against the contractions and expansions which have in a measure grown out of the present system. But this is hopeless in our confederacy, and we must reason upon the subject as it is. And it may safely be asserted upon all experience that a free bank in Virginia cannot keep its issues out long enough to make them profitable. If they were the only issues they would circulate as freely as would gold and silver; but being by the State guaranty equal to them, they would not have a wider range. It is this very equality which would prevent their circulation, and they would necessarily come into competition with the notes of other banks not endorsed by the State, and therefore less secured, and with the notes of other States, which now flow in upon us because at a disother States, which now flow in upon us because at a dis

the State, and therefore less secured, and with the notes of other States, which now flow in upon us because at a discount compared with our own issues.

"The exchange between Virginia and the Northern cities, particularly New York, is always against us, and while it continues specie-paying notes must have a very limited circulation. Our daily experience teaches us that our banks dare not discount to any extent except with the notes of other banks, payable at remote points. It is true that the free bank, if unrestricted, could discount upon deposites, and exchange with other free banks, and thus push their notes beyond the grasp of the broker; but it seems that the charter expressly confines them to their own paper. The terms of the law are, that the bank (i. e. the free bank) may issue its notes (endorsed by the State) to the full amount of the stock deposited with its State treasurer, and none others whateoever; and the spirit of the law accords with this literal construction, when it is considered that one of the objects proposed by the new bank was to avoid the issue of notes by branch banks, which from locality were necessarily at a discount. Now, if this was the object, it could not be attained if such exchanges were permitted, and then we should have the same causes of complaint unremoved, and existing to a greater extent, because there is some security in the community of interest between a bank and its branches, which would not exist between two or more independent banks.

"I have not admitted the superiority of the notes of the new over the old banks because of any present distrust of the latter, but because there is necessarily greater accurity where the

"I have not admitted the superiority of the notes of the new over the old banks because of any present distrust of the latter, but because there is necessarily greater security where the State is responsible than where it is not; and because, as a principle in finance, I think that every State is bound to furnish its people with a sound currency, which it can only do by its guaranty. Money is but a contrivance to facilitate the exchanges of the products of labor, and should ever have as near than the superimetric as a result to a fixed standard. To fix a an approximation as possible to a fixed standard. To fix a standard, the power and faith of the State are indispensable. What is the intrinsic value of gold? Far less than that of iron, copper, or brass; but the State gives greater value to it, because it is, as it were, at once the promissory note and certificate of the State, and in fact of the world, that the holder of cate of the State, and in fact of the world, that the holder of it is entitled to as much labor as it represents. No man would work a day for another if he were to be paid by a bit of metal which he could neither eat, drink, nor wear; and if one who had never seen money were offered such in payment, his first inquiry would be as to its origin; and if satisfied that the State had issued it, as a sign that the holder was entitled to an equal amount of labor rendered by himself, he would take it to use it when his need required such labor. But would he have taken the money if the payer only was liable? He would not, nor would the payer have given it, except as a draft upon the State, as signed without recourse. Understanding it, however, in this light, the one gives and the other receives, and thus the transaction closes speedily between and as to them, though the labor is never finally paid for until the coin gets back, in the shape of taxes or other tribute, into the coffers of the State. In a word, the holder is a creditor of the State to the extent of the gold he holds, and the general and perhaps just opinion is, that the State is

expect a farmer, who has gold in one pocket and Carolina notes in the other, to pay for his fans and ploughs with the former inatead of the latter, when he has choice.

"This conclusion we arrive at, to the exclusion of the circulation of the new bank, either wholly or to such an extent that the bank, instead of receiving greater interest than the old banks, would perhaps have use for the profits of its State stock to pay expenses; for, like the old banks, the new would be equally exposed to loss from had debts, bad management, inevitable misfortunes, official fraud, and the inexorable bonus. Then the expenses would be the same, and the same amount of specie would be required in the vault. These, of course, vary in proportion to the capital employed; and, in case of a capital based on State stock in the sum of not more than \$100,000, the stockholders could hardly expect to receive a dividend of six per cent.

"Nor is it to be forgotten that the stockholders of the new bank are to be individually responsible. This feature, whilst it certainly adds to the security of the public, confers no benefit upon the bank, and may be attended with disastrous consequences, especially when it is almost impossible to conceive that a contingent fund can be collected from the profits under the new system. There is certainly one signal advantage which the new system has over the old, and I am not disposed to conceal or take it away. It is that those who are really interested in the capital, the men who have reason and who have subscribed their shares of the capital, elect their own directors; they are the best judges of suitable persons. Whilst, under the present system, the Governor, without knowing personally a single man whom he appoints, may be urged, entreated, cajoled and controlled in his appointments by those who have no interest whatever in the bank, artful seckers of dignities which the stockholders would never lend, both of which, however, they may hope to get, when they become at once the lenders and the borrowers of

longer offer opposition to the engineer. The day of redemption, however, will come, and a sad day it may be to those banks which are based upon the stock of a State already burdened with a debt of more than twenty millions, and yet without one single great conduit of trade, either by railroad or

Whether my friend's views are sound or otherwise, I know not; they seem to me to be so, and therefore I submit them to you and your readers. WHISTON.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

On the arrival of Governor Wood, of Ohio, latey, at Indianapolis, the Mayor welcomed him to the ity in the following address:

Governor Woon: In the name of the citizens of Indiana, I welcome you to the capital, and in behalf of the corporate authorities of Indianapolis invite yourself and suite to accept the hospitalities of our city while you remain with us.

We are gratified with this opportunity of manifesting our regard for the State of Ohio and her distinguished Chief Magistrate; and we trust that your visit will tend to draw more closely those bonds of brotherhood and amity which so hap-

You have come to mingle for a few days with Indianians.
You will not feel that you are in the midst of strangers, for our geographical position and a unity of interests have made us essentially one people.

Ohio and Indiana have no diverse interests, and there can

be no strife between them but that of a generous emulation.

Like Ohio, Indiana is a State of almost boundless fertility and resources. Our people, like yours, possess a spirit of en-terprise which knows no restraint, and which laughs at obsta-cles. That progressive spirit which in your State has so an-nihilated distance that the wild waves of Lake Erie are brought into companionship with the gentle Ohio, is pushing forward great railway lines from our western to our eastern border, there to unite with like works stretching on through Ohio; and these, clasping their iron hands across the border, shall bind us inseparably together. But there is between us a more holy and sacred bond of

union. That proud title "American citizen" is the property of us all. The Constitution and the Union are our common

inheritance, and together we will maintain them.

Impelled by sentiments like these, you have honored us with your presence; and in response to those sentiments, his excellency the Governor of Indiana and his executive officers are here to greet you; and our city authorities, our citizens, and distinguished gentlemen from every portion of our State. and distinguished gentlemen from every portion of our State. unite in expressions of regard to your Excellency and the great State you represent. In their name, I extend to the Governor of Ohio a right hearty welcome to the capital of

To this Address Governor Wood replied, in subtance, according to the State Sentinel, as follows:

He said that he had never, until this visit, been but within He said that he had never, until this visit, been but within a few miles of the borders of Indiana, and that he had taken the present occasion to absent himself from his duties as Executive of Ohio to accept an invitation from the worthy Chief Magistrate of Indiana to visit her capital. What he had seen in Isdiana on the Ohio river, and that portion which lies between this city and the river, was a sufficient index of her presperity, and told the secret of her greatness. Indiana, though a young State, held an enviable position in our Confederacy. Her men were known, and their influence felt federacy. Her men were known, and their influence felt both at home and abroad. From the quiet and orderly dispo-sition of her people, strangers were led to believe that her in-stitutions were of the best character. His own State, Ohio, could not but regard the prosperity of her younger sister with the greatest solicitude. The interest of Indiana was the in-terest of Ohio. They were both formed out of the great Northwestern Territory, and established under the ordinance of 1787, which bad much to do in fixing the character of the

eminent degree of prosperity, much of which they owed to their State Governments, yet it could not be denied that without the aid of that Confederacy which united us with our sister States in a bond of Union neither could sustain the high position which they had attained. He then adverted to the present state of affairs existing at the North and South. He had an abiding confidence in the eafety of our giorious Union, and believed that the descendants of the Herre, the Marrons, and the Strutters at the South would unite with MARIONS, and the SUMTERS at the South would unite with the children's children of our Revolutionary fathers at the North in giving permanency to our National Union.

THE MICHIGAN CONSPIRATORS .- The trial of the Michi-THE MICRICAN CONSPIRATORS.—The trial of the Michigan railroad conspirators was commenced in the Wayne county Circuit Court, at Detroit, on Wednesday last. The counsel for the prisoners withdrew their application for separate trials, and asked for a continuance to the 5th of June, to allow time for the arrival of Hon Wm. H. Seward, who had been engaged as counsel in the case, and could not reach Detroit previous to that day. The Court refused the application for a continuance, but it was subsequently arranged between the counsel of the two parties, by consent of the Court, that a jury should be empannelled, and a few witnesses examined in certain points, after which the case should rest until the day requested by the defence.

On the second day the empannelling of the jury was completed, and the examination of witnesses commenced. The parties included in the indictment are:

Abel F. Fitch, Ammi Filley, Arba N. Moulton, Jacob

Abel F. Pitch, Ammi Filley, Arba N. Moulton, Jacob Tyrrell, Abner Grant, Nathan Credit, Ephraim A. Barrett, Lyman Champlin, Willard Champlin, Erastus Champlin, Hiram Hay, Grandison Filley, Lester Penfield, Richard Price, Eben Price, Miner T. Lacock, Orlando D. Williams, Benjamin F. Burnett, William Gowin, Ebenezer Farnham, William S. Warner, Napoleon B. Lemn, Alonso Holmes, Daniel Myers, Andrew J. Freeland, Eri Beebe, John W. Welsh, Welcome Hill, Russel Stone, William W. Land, Harvey Wakeman, Henry Showers, John Palmer, Seba Corwin, John Ackerson, Christic Blackburn, John A. Lockwood, John Ladue, John Cann, Benjamin F. Gleason, Mills Barbour, Jerome Gould, James Champlin, George W. Gay, William Van Sickle, Erastus Smith, Aaron Mount, William Gunn, Harry Holcom, and David Loucks, defendants.

Of these, the prosecuting attorney said the following are not at present on trial:

Alonzo Holmes, not present; Harry Wakeman, do.; Seba Abel F. Fitch, Ammi Filley, Arba N. Moulton, Jacob

Alonzo Holmes, not present; Harry Wakeman, do.; Seba Corwin, do.; Christian Blackburn, do.; John A. Lockwood, do.; John Cann, do.; Jerome Gould, do.; George W. Gay, dead; Wm. Van Sickles, to be tried in the United States Court; Nathan Credit, not indicted in Wayne county; Harry Holcom and David Loucks not arrested.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN APRICA .- A letter dated Freetown, Sierra Leone, April, 1851, published in the Man-

"You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that a large num the other receives, and thus the transaction closes speedily between and as to them, though the labor is never finally paid for until the coin gets back, in the shape of taxes or other tribute, into the coffers of the State. In a word, the holder is a creditor of the State to the extent of the gold he holds, and the general and perhaps just opinion is, that the State is a safer debtor than an individual, or an association of individuals als called a bank, and that where the State endorses the bank, then the note is equal to gold. This being admitted, it may be asked, what bank with such issues, located in a State against which exchange always runs, and in the face of other issues of less value, can operate at all? As well might you

OFFICIAL.

Candidates who have received permission to esent themselves at the Naval Academy, Annaolis, Maryland, on the 1st of October next, for the purpose of being examined as to their qualifi-cations for admission into the Navy as Acting Midhipmen.

SHE	Names.	States.	Cong. D
1.	Edmund S. Allen	. Connecticut .	34.
. 2.	Adolphus G. Armington.	Indiana	3d.
3.	Newton H. Gist	do	8th.
4.	Samuel McKee	Kentecky	
5.	John Campbell	do	10th.
6.	Christopher H. Dabbe	Louisiana	4th.
7.	Thos. O. Selfridge, jr	Massachusett	s8th.
8.	John S. Baines	do	6th.
9.	Edmund O. Matthews	Missouri	2d.
10.	George H. Perkins	. New Hampsh	ire 3d.
11.	Samuel A. Smith	New Jersey .	5th.
12.	Richard W. M. Graham.	.New Mexico	W. Oak T
13.	George H. Cooke	.New York	22d.
14.	Montgomery Sicard	do	20th.
15.	Carlton W. Seely	do	27th.
16.	Henry B. Dox	do	29th.
17.	Jason C. Erwin	North Caroli	nalst.
18.	Joseph McD. C. Jay	do	lst.
19.	George J. Bloan	do	4th.
20.	Beverly Daniel	do	6th.
21.	Charles H. Crandal	. Pennsylvania	12th.
22.	J. Marz Etting	do	17th.
23.	David D. McLeod	do	24th.
24.	E. M. Sasbrook	South Caroli	na7th.
	Edward Lea		
	John H. Stevens		
100	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		

Vacancies, however, still exist in the grade of Midshipman, to fill which applications will be received from the following Congressional Districts of States and Territories:

3d, 5th, and 7th districts of	Alabama.
let and 4th	
1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 9th and 10th	
1st and 3d	Iowa.
let 3d 4th 6th and 9th	Kentneky.
1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 9th	Louisians.
1st and 5th	Maine.
2d	
3d	
1st and 2d	Mississippi
2d, 3d, and 4th	New Hampshire
14th and 15th	Now Vort
5th, 11th, 15th, 16th, and 21st	Obia
oth, 11th, 10th, 10th, and 21st	Daniel Control
9th, 19th, and 20th	Fennsylvania.
1st, 2d, 4tb, 5tb, and 7th	South Carolina.
1st, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 11	th Tennessee.
2d, 3d, and 4th	
3d	Wisconsin.
Territory of	Minnesota.
Do	New Mexico.
Do	Oregon.
Do	
State of	
Do	

The number of Midshipmen authorized by law is 464 be appointed from each State and Territory, with reference and in proportion, as near as may be, to the number of Representatives and Delegates to Congress," which gives to each Congressional district and Territory from which applications are received nearly two Midshipmen. It is also provided "that no Midshipman in the Navy shall be appointed from any Congressional district having at the time of appointment more than two officers of that grade in the Navy from such district; and, whenever an appointment shall be made from any State, the person so appointed shall be an actual resident of the Congressional distric from which the appointment purports to be made;" and further, "that such Congressional district of any State as may not have any Midshipmen in the Navy at the time an appointment may be made from said State, shall be entitled to at least one appointment before any other shall be made from any district of the State having one or more officers of that grade in the Navy."

"Application, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, car be made at any time by the candidate himself, or by his parent, guardian, or any of his friends, and his name will be placed on the Register. The registry of a name, however, does not give any assurance of an appointment. No

preference will be given on account of priority af application. No application will be considered where the candidat is under or above the prescribed age; where the precise age or actual and fixed residence are not stated; and where the applicant is not a resident of the Congressional district of the State from which be applies."

QUALIFICATIONS.

Candidates must be over thirteen and under sixteen year f age at the time of the primary examination; must be free from deformity and diseases and imperfections of the senses. They must be of good moral character, able to read and write well, writing from dictation, and spelling with correctness; and to perform with accuracy the various opera tions of the primary rules of arithmetic, viz. numeration and the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division

WILL, A. GRAHAM. Secretary of the Navy.

MORE OF THE MINERAL RICHES OF CALIFORNIA VM. M. STEWART, Esq., formerly of Georgetown D. C., but for several years past a citizen of California, has shown us a specimen of the bituminous coal recently discovered in that State. The beds from which carriage. The lands containing the coal, so far as the depo-site has been developed, belonged to General Vallejo, but have been purchased from him by parties who are making preparations for mining, for the purpose of supplying the steamers which ply in the waters of California and on the Pacific. The United States mail steamers have their principal station at Benicia, and if it is to become, as may be ex-pected from its position, a central point for the internal steam navigation of that region, it is evident that the value and im-

portance of these mines must be very great.

Mr. Stewart has also brought specimens of the sandstone which is found at and about Benicia. Its specific gravity is said to be greater than that of any other variety of the same e known in the United States. It is of a ligh brown color, pleasing to the eye, and is coming into gene use, in the vicinity where it is found, for building purpor

t is also used for grindstones and whetstones.

If the supply of these two articles is as abundant as is now upposed, they may be looked upon as the guaranties of the ontinued and increasing wealth of California.

New York Evening Post. RETURN OF JENNY LIND TO EUROPE.-It is announce in the New York papers that Miss Lind's last concert in that city is to be given on Friday evening next, and that she will set upon by immense masses of the enemy, from whom they return to Europe very shortly, probably before the 4th of did not escape without considerable loss of life. July. The contract with Mr. Barnum for one hundred and fifty concerts contained a condition that they might be terminated either at the end of sixty or of one hundred. The naining eight are to be given at Philadelphia and Boston.

nstant, and in the latter on the 16th. Church, lately in session at St. Louis, adjourned without making any provision for the collection of funds to erect a new church in this city.

Those in the former city will probably commence on the 9th

The poultry of the United States is valued in the statisti at \$20,000,000, the State of New York having over two mil-lions invested in it. In the egg trade the city of New York expends nearly a million and a half of dollars annually.

Don't TAKE IT.-We hear some argue in favor of the Don't Take It.—We hear some argue in favor of the new constitution [or Outo] after this fashion:

"O, well now, I know there are some bad things in the new constitution, but then there are some good ones, and I think we should adopt it for the good things it contains."

Now, suppose a physician should step up to that man and say, "Here, sir, is a dose of stuff which I mixed up for you; it contains a deadly poison, but there are also good things in it, and I hope you will take it down without any besitation."

it, and I hope you will take it down without any hesitation."
How soon would we see that man advancing backwards, and as he backs off we would hear issuing from between his chattering teeth, "Thank you, sir; I don't take!"
Thus it will be with the people in regard to the new constitution. About the third Tuesday in June they will be seen backing off from the deadly potion, exclaiming in tones that will astound the political quacks who concorted it, "Thank you, sir; we don't take."—Mt. Gilead Sentinel.

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

After the many years of disastrous wars between the two nations on this naturally beautiful island, it is gratifying to learn, by an arrival at New York, that the Emperor Soulogue is at last apparently disposed to make peace. This is probably the result of the mediation of the United States, England, and France. It will be remembered that the Dominicans in the east end of the island are in part whites; the Haytiens are black, with a few mulattoes, who are often persecuted. The Emperor's proclamation is as follows—we give it entire, as showing the state of sentiment existing there. [Newark Daily Adv.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE EAST.

For a long time discord has waved his torch over unhappy Hayti, and kept us divided, contrary to sound reason and to our interests, which are the same in all things. We lament this separation, and often, fulfilling our duty, we have called upon you as brothers, as children of the same family, to terminate it by a reconciliation for our happiness, for the benefit of our common country. We regret and deplore the continuance of a state of things which is, we confess, the greatest calamity that can fall upon a young nation which has need of peace, union, and concord, in order to increase and occupy the station destined for it by Providence. Think calmly on all the secrifices, on both sides, which the deplorable war existing between us has already cost, and let us hasten to terminate them. Humanity demands it; the kindred blood which circulates in our veins makes it an imperious duty. Who can doubt the desire with which we are animated, the prayers of our hearts for this reconciliation?

Who can doubt the desire with which we are animated, the prayers of our hearts for this reconciliation?

Has not the truce proposed by the mediating Powers, under the date of the 18th of June last, stready been long in existence, and does it not still exist? The good effects which it has produced cannot escape your appreciation. It is an established mark; let us look to the same end, extending our tablished mark; let us look to the same end, extending our

tablished mark; let us look to the same end, extending our hands to each other, and accomplish that reconciliation to earnestly desired by those civilized nations who are interested in our welfare and in our social and political progress.

It is time, dear countrymen, to put an end to our differences. We therefore propose to you a plan of negotiation: we will name deputies; you will name an equal number on your side; they will be empowered to treat freely of some agreement which will terminate this disastrous situation, the burden of which we both feel, and guaranty to each the benefits of peace and repose.

In the mean time, come in all security to transact you

On all our military lines we have given orders that persons and property shall be respected, and that the most cordial reception shall be given to you. We venture to trust that the same measures will be taken on your part. Respond to our deares, and receive this overture as brothers to whom the

And you who hold authority in the East, think on the incalculable evils which this system of separation will draw
upon us. The interests of humanity, of civilization, and our
common future demand peace. Do not remain deaf to the
voice that invites you to union; in neglecting that voice you
will have assumed a terrible responsibility, for which posterity
will demand a reckoning of you and your descendants.
Given at our Imperial Palace, in Port au Prince, May 14,
1851, in the 48th year of Independence, and the 2d of our
reign.

THE WAR AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. PROM THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.

The war in Africa between the Aborigines and the English settlers is beginning to excite attention throughout the world, not only from the fact that it has so far baffled all the efforts of British forces to put a stop to it, but also that nearly all the different races inhabiting the country seem to be joining the Caffres in what is called by the English papers a

By the Canada, from Liverpool, letters have been eceived in this city from the Cape of Good Hope to April 4th. These letters state that the war is no nearer a close than when it first began, and that a large force from England will be necessary to suppress the outbreak. If the chiefs in the back country join the movement, it is believed that at least one hundred thousand wariors can be brought into the field against the English-a very formidable force, and one which England will find it both difficult and expensive to put down.

Town papers of late date. These papers are filled with the details of marches and countermarches of the English troops and the few allies which remain faithful to them. Every week or two engagements occur, in which the Caffres are generally worsted; though this is not always the case. We should judge by the reports of the killed in these battle that at least two thousand lives have already been sacrificed in this bloody contest. The destruction of property has also been bloody contest. The destruction of property has also been

The recent attempt of the Home Government to convert the Cape into a penal settlement has created a feeling of discontent among the colonists which deprives the Colonial Government in the present emergency of their cordial support.

The most remarkable event connected with this remarkable war is the complete failure of what has been often termed British civilization" at what is called the Kat River Settlement. The Cape Town Mail says:

"The Kat River Settlement was founded about the clo coal recently discovered in that State. The beds from which the piece was taken are situated in a range of hills parallel to Suison bay, a sheet of water divided from the Bay of San Francisco by the Straits of Harquinez, and into which the Sacramento and San Joaquin discharge their waters. The discovery of these coal depoites was made in the course of a scientific exploration for that mineral. The beds appear to be most extensive and valuable, about seven miles from Benicia, and they are stated to be within half a mile of water carriage. The lands containing the coal, so far as the deposite has been developed, belonged to General Vallejo, but have been purchased from him by parties who are making munity, founded on such principles and with such materials, surmount. The question to be decided was, whether a community, founded on such principles and with such materials, had sufficient inherent vitality to overcome these difficulties.

"Twenty-one years have now passed away. The settlement has attained its majority. A new generation of freemen has grown up under the influences of this novel situation. The manner in which the 'coming of age' of this community has been celebrated is described in the reports which have been received this week from the frontier and which have been received this week from the frontier, and which are already familiar to our readers. An avenging army, composed of colonists of every class, united with British troops, has proceeded reluctantly, and under the constraint of a dreadful necessity, to root out the mass of this community from the land, as a horde of banditti and an intolerable plague."

The most mysterious part of the matter is, that these very Kat River settlers were, in the Caffre war of 1847, the mos faithful adherents of Great Britain, furnishing about one thousand fighting men to her aid.

We notice in the papers accounts of detachments of English troops being drawn by false reports into by-places, and there

What will be done by the English, when this rebellio suppressed-as sooner or later it certainly will be-is not at all problematical. Wholesale annexation of the land and concert on Friday evening will be the ninety-second, and the personal property of the rebels is already determined on, as is said, by the English Governor. At a meeting of the inhabitants to congratulate him on the breaking up of the Kat-River Settlement of rebels, the following resolution was

"That this meeting is of opinion that, to preclude any re-petition of the recent rebellion in the Kat River, and adjacent native locations, it is necessary to break up the same, by confiscating the moveable and immoveable property of the rebels—thereby preventing the re-assembling together of such disloyal subjects as have taken part in the late rebellion."

To add to the horrors of this war, it is reported that the small-pox is prevailing to a terrible extent in the interior of Natal, and, there having been no vaccination there, whole townships, it is said, are swept off by this loathsome disease. THE OLDEST PAPER.-The New Hampshire Gazette

published in Portsmouth, (N. H.) is the oldest paper in New England. It is now in its ninety-seventh year. The Lancaster Democrat says that the first number was worked off, upon a sheet of coarse cap paper, by Daniel Fowle and his negro man Primus, containing four pages, each ten and one-half inches long by a little less than ten inches broad. The General Assembly having accepted the resignati Dr. James W. Alexander, Dr. J. Addison Alexander, by a large majority, (131 to 37,) was transferred to the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Seminary at Princeton, and the Rev. William Henry Green, of Philadelphia, appointed his successor in the chair of Biblical Literature.—Presbyterian.

THE TEHUANTEPEC EXPEDITION.

FROM THE NEW OBLEANS PICATURE.

A POSEL NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1851. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 16, 1851.

EDITORS PICATURE: The Tchuantepec Committee have directed the publication of the subjoined official report of Major Barmard, received this morning per barque Gerard. In communicating this very satisfactory result of our efforts, it gives me pleasure to add that letters were received by the same conveyance explaining the vote of the Mexican Senate heretofore referred to. It seems that the telegraphic despatch which was received some time ago in New Orleans, announcing, by mistake, the rejection (instead of the ratification) of the treaty by our Senate, was forwarded to Mexico, and the Senate of that republic based its vote on this erroneous statement. As some as the truth was known the vote was re-

EL BARRIO, (MEXICO,) APRIL 4, 1851. SIR: Your favors of the 6th and 27th of February and 27th of March are just received by the Alabama. After my report of the 14th of January, and other letters from Chevels, It stands on the southern bank of the Potomac, and is partly hemmed in with mountains, while the scenery lying to the westward is bold and imposing; that to the eastward is simposed to be the latest date which would reach Minatitlan in time for the Alabama's third trip. We were in daily expec-tation for a month or more, and for this cause I wrote no

I have now to state that the survey is nearly completed as

it navigable, at all stages, as high as Suchil, for light draught steamers, and to Paso Sarabia, or higher, during the rainy season. He has been on the Pacific coast for a month, and, though he has not yet made the soundings, he has no doubt though he has not yet made the soundings, he has no doubt road connecting it with Baltimore, the third city of the Union, or Salina Cruz available for a harbor-the latter preferable. In fact this coast may be considered as practicable as many or most land-locked harbors on the Atlantic ; for the prevailing and strong winds are from the north and off the shore, against which, of course, the land affords protection, and, though benefits of peace and repose.

In the mean time, come in all security to transact your commerce, and exchange with us the relations of good friendship. Come, an outlet is open to your products. From our reciprocal exchange will spring advantages without number, which cannot fail to spread joy and prosperity all around our hearths. Let us cast a veil over the past, and fulfil, by our reconciliation, the hope of all friends of humanity.

On all our military lines we have given orders that persons and property shall be respected, and that the most cordial reception shall be given to you. We venture to trust that the same measures will be taken on your part. Respond to our desires, and receive this overture as brothers to whom the

ground is remarkably easy, and timber, stone, &c. are at hand in abundance; and the right of way (so serious an item in the United States) will have cost little or nothing. No estimate can be made at present, but I think I am safe in say-We are indebted to a commercial firm in this city for Cape safe to say a finer tract cannot be found in the world

mule transportation across would soon be supplied. Passengers can be got across the Isthmus with such means in sengers can be got serves into the Pacific. There are people on the Ishmas ready to establish the land communication the moment the steamers commence running, so that this part of the business will give the company no trouble. In conclusion, there can be no exeggeration in saying that this is the route, and the one which will supersede all others; and, is the route, and the one which will supersede all others; and, leaving out of consideration the value of the route, the value of the lands, and the local wealth to be produced would almost pay the building of the railroad, and be an immense contribution to the commerce of New Orleans. I believe, moreover, that no statement or estimate you have seen made as yet realizes the full value of this route and grant; it can

apparent.

Reports will be made on this subject; a geological exa nation has been made, and such researches as could be made, with our means, into the natural productions of the Ishmus. I would mention officially that I am convinced that Mr. rastour's operations on the Pacific have been carried on with rest zeal and energy, and under great disadvantages. emple states that his charts are excellent and perfectly re-able. I feel it a duty to state this, as so much has been

irculated to his disadvantage.

I think the surveying parties will get through their work y the end of this month, and will be ready for transportation Minatitlan by the 15th May.

Of the funds now remaining available here there are \$7,500 still in Tehuantepec, \$5,700 here, and \$3,000 still remaining in Vera Crus, say \$16,200 in all, which will be, I think, sufficient to pay the expenses of the parties, and I should think two-thirds or three-fourths their salaries.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. P. Benjamin, Esq , Chairman of Managing

the services of Mr. Williams, principal assistant, and Mr. Avery, chief of the second railroad party, and of Mr. Temple, U. S. N. chief of the hydrographic party. It is to their great energy and untiring exertions that the committee are indebted energy and untiring exertions that the

JUST JUDGMENT. - Last fall we gave an account of a m brutal outrage near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, by which a poor man was murdered, in the presence of his wife, which a poor man was murdered, in the presence of his wile, by some persons whose wealth and position made them presuming and tyrannical. The facts are these: A laboring man had sjudgment obtained against him for a small amount, which he paid, all but the cost, amounting to about \$2.50. On that sum execution was issued, and some standing corn sold improperly, it was said, to a person by the name of Ro-binson. The debtor gathered and cribbed the corn after it binson. The debtor gathered and cribbed the corn after it had been sold. Two of the Robinsons, a constable, and some six or seven other persons went after night to bring away the corn. They were met at the bars by the debtor, and forbid to enter, telling the Robinsons that that corn was all be had to feed his wife and little children, and they should not have it. The party commenced taking down the bars to let in the wagon they had with them, when the poor man told his little son to go and bring the axe, whereupon he was set on by the party, knocked in the head and kicked to death in the presence of his wife and children. The one who hit in on the head fled, and has not been taken; the constable has since died of a crushed spirit; four of the others were tried last week, and found guilty of manslaughter. One of the Robinsons was sentenced to nine years hard labor in the penitentiary, another Robinson to seven years, another of the party to fire years, and a fourth to three years. They were tarted off the next morning for the penitentiary and started off the next morning for the penitentiary, and arrived the afternoon of the same day in the penitentiary where it is hoped they will remain, without Executive elemency, every day of their sentence. Three others remain to be tried.

THE SOURCES OF THE POTOMAC .- No. VIII CUMBERLAND, (Mp.) MAY 23, 1851.

A ride of some twenty miles from the Buffalo Glade, down the Youghiogany, brought me to the national road, connecting the Ohio river with the Potomac, over which, in a coach and four, I was brought to this town, or city, as it should be called. With this celebrated national road I was disappointed; for when I remembered the immense sums of money expended upon it since the year 1806, amounting to more than a million and a half of dollars, I expected to ride over statement. As soon as the truth was known the vote was reconsidered, and the subject referred to a new committee, which has not yet reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,

Chairman of the Managing Committee.

Chairman of the Managing Committee.

Chairman of the Managing Committee. this stage, when coming down, is generally accomplished in

comfortable, and its churches commodious and ornamental; the most picturesque being a Gothic Episcopal church, oceupying the site of Fort Cumberland, of ante-revolutionary fame. The inhabitants of the town, who now number upfar as I consider necessary for present purposes, and that most satisfactory results have been obtained. I will briefly communicate the results.

Mr. Temple's survey of the river shows that he considers for the mountain country of Maryland, Pennsylvanis, and for the mountain country of Maryland, Pennsylvanis, and the mountain co and a turnpike leading to the waters flowing into the Mississippi, besides a number of plank and other roads, making it accessible to the rich agricultural regions of Pennsylvania, as well as to the celebrated Springs of Bedford, in the same State; besides all which, the great railroad which is to connect it with the Ohio is rapidly advancing—thirty or forty miles of it being to be opened on the 4th of July next.

But that which makes Cumberland a busy place at the present time, and will undoubtedly build it up to considerable

railroad route.

From the Ventoss to the foot of the mountains we have level plains, offering a choice of routes; plenty of stone and timber at hand, of the best quality, for the structure. The cost of this portion (about thirty-five miles) will be very trifling. The ascent of the mountains by the Masahus Pass has now been surveyed, and the line run through beyond the Pennsylvania. The vertical depth of the Cumberland coal Sarabia. The result is found to be that a grade of forty or fifty feet per mile can be carried up the Pass, and that the difficulties are not greater than have been surmounted on roads in the United States; thence to the "Lomas de Xochiapa," say fifteen miles, the ground is easy or moderately broken. Through the "Lomas de Xochiapa," say ten or fifteen miles, more difficulties again occur, but they are not extraordinary; thence ten or twelve miles further to the Sarabia the ground is perfectly easy. Through the forest country, from "Paso de la Puerta" to the Jaltepee, and thence through to "Jesistepee," some difficulties will be met with, but I fancy nothing serious. The survey has actually, at this moment, been extended from the foot of the Masahua Pass to the Sarabis, and thence Mr. Avery's party is extending it towards "Paso de la Puerta" and the Jaltepee. Mr. Williams's party have just gone down to the Jaltepee, towards Jesistepee. All this will, I think, be completed in a month, and the parties ready to return by the middle or latter part of May. As Mr. Avery has already made a reconnoiseance from Minatitlan to Jesisthat it will more than supply the entire world for about forty has already made a reconnoissance from Minatitlan to Jesis-tepec, and found the ground to offer no difficulties, I do not thousand years, which I should imagine quite long enough the question is plain and the ground easy. In addition, in the first instance, of commencing the line on the Jaltepec.

Taking the whole extent of the road into consideration, the more; and the principal companies now doing business are the New York Mining Company, Maryland Mining Company, Alleghany Mining Company, Washington Coal Company, Frostburg Coal Company, Mount Savage Iron Company, George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, Borden Mining ing that the means appropriated by the committee are ample.

In relation to the lands connected with the grant, I think it

Company, Parker Mining Company, Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, Withers Mining Company, and Astor Mining impositions which have heretofore been practised by speculators, the rage for this species of business still continues, and many by imprudent hexards often become victims to its folly.

Cumberland, with the Branch Canal to Alexandria, a farmore extensive means of transportation has gone into operation. The entire length of this canal is one hundred and eighty-six miles, and running as it does, for the most part, directly along the northern bank of the beautiful Potomac, i winds its way through a great variety of interesting scenery. The locks of the canal number no less than seventy-five, and the culverts over which it passes one hundred and seventy, and it passes through one tunnel a third of a mile long. Boats carrying one hundred tone navigate with great ease, and it is scarcely be appreciated. I would sey, too, that the people on the Isthmus are all friendly to the utmost degree to the enterprise, and that large subscriptions of stock can be obtained by an authorized agent. I should mention that rich beds of iron ore exist here, and that indications of silver are ton in 1823-the members of which, numbering some two hundred, were from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the District of Columbia. The entire estimated cost to the Ohio river was \$32,000,000, and the real cost to Cumberland, its present terminus, has been about \$16,000,000. Mr. The ground was broken on the 4th of July, 1828, and the first spade-full of earth was taken up by the then President of the United States, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in the presence of his Cabinet and a large concourse of spectators from the cities and surrounding country. The speech made by the President on the occasion was one of his happiest efforts, most appropriate and eloquent, and is only to be found reported, I believe, in the columns of the National Intelligencer. That portion of the canal extending to Alexandria was completed during the year 1844, and its most important feature, the lofty aqueduct, spanning the Potomac at Georgetown, is a masterly specimen of engineering ability, and a model piece of workmanship. Its piers, I am informed, are thirty-two feet under water, and in this respect it surpasses any other work of the kind in the world. Col. Tunnbull, of the Topographical corps, was the engineer, who, under im difficulties, constructed this remarkable squeduct.

Heretofore the mineral treasures of Cumberland have had

but one outlet to market-that furnished by the Baltimore and

Ohio railroad; but since the recent completion of the great

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, extending from Washington to

And now with this paragraph I bring the running acc of my mountain tour from Winchester to Cumberland to a close. Unforeseen circumstances have compelled me to travel more rapidly than I could have desired, and I have really not had the time to indite such a letter as I wished. It has been my good fortune, however, to collect a good deal of interesting information of a romantic character respecting the country watered by the two branches of the Potomac ; and this information I shall embody, after my own fashion, in the few letters which are to follow.

FOR LIBBRIA.-A vessel will be dispatched from Beltimore to Liberia on or about the 1st of July. Besides the emigrants to be sent by the Maryland Colonization Society, the Pennsylvania Society expects to send at that time a number of families, who design locating at the new town of "Cresson," near Bassa. All who wish a passage to Liberia by the above vessel should immediately report themselves.

YELLOW AREER.—This is a fossil resin, and highly valued for its beauty. In a recent overflowing of the Inster, in Prussia, a piece of yellow amber, weighing 8 lbs., measuring 13 inches in length, 9 in width, and 6½ in thickness, was found. With the exception of a piece of 13 lbs. in the Museum of Natural History of Berlin, it is the largest specimen awar discovered. Gum copal is also supposed to be a fossil, and not produced by any trees now growing. In places where large quantities are used for making varnish, beautiful specimens are often seen. It comes chiefly from the coast of Africa, and is brought down from the interior.

A large freight train which left Cleveland Thursday was thrown off the track a few miles below Cardington by run-ning over a cow. The conductor was instantly killed, the locomotive being stove into the earth, with the tender on top